American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

Vol. V.—*New Series.* **BALTIMORE, MD. DEC. 6, 1843.** **No. 29**

Terms—The "American Farmer" is published every Wednesday at $2.50 per ann., in advance, or $3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for $10. Advertisements not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for $1 and 25cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. ☞Communications and letters to be directed to Samuel Sands, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts

Organic Constituents of Soil.

Dana's Muck Manual is one of the most useful works for the farmer ever published. The reader who will peruse diligently the extract below will be amply rewarded for his labor.

On the Organic Constituents of Soil.

The mineral elements of soil, become part of plants. Under the influence of the mysterious principle of life, they no longer obey the chemical laws, but are parts of a living structure. Life suspends all chemical laws. It organizes inorganic matter. To what laws obedient, to what purposes subservient, are the elements of soil during the brief moment, in which they are endowed with life, it is not intended to inquire. Plants by their living power select from the 55 elementary substances fifteen only; of these, three are gaseous, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen; one, chlorine, exists only as a component of a salt, as in common salt; seven belong to the class silicates, second division, and four to the class urets.

Every plant does not, nor does every part of the same plant contain the same elements; but every part of the same plant at the same age, probably contains the same elements, united in definite proportions. Whenever plants die, their elements are again subject to the laws of affinity, and during the decay of vegetables, they return to the earth, not only those substances which the plants had taken from the soil, but also those which have been elaborated by their living structure. The former are silicates and salts, or the inorganic elements; the latter are the organic parts of soil.

In the first edition of this work, chlorine was not enumerated as an element of plants. Its presence in them was considered accidental, because its source was not detected in the rocks, from whose ruins soil has been formed. Plants are good analysts, and may detect elements, where chemistry cannot; yet it is difficult to believe that chloride can exist as abundantly in soil, originally, as their presence in plants indicates, and yet elude our process. The possible existence of chloride of silican has been noticed. If this is not the source of the chlorine of plants, it must be supposed to be evaporated as a chloride from the ocean, and consequently to exist in that state, dissolved in air. If derived from this salt in soil, then that is extraneous. Its origin was suggested to be oceanic. An examination of the rain-water of each fall, since March last, has shown that this suggestion is correct. Probably muriates are universally contained in rain-water. As, therefore, common salt, the chlorine, and soda of plants, is derived by evaporation from sea water, then as sulphate of lime has been detected in snow and hail, it becomes a question, whether other inorganic salts of plants may not have a similar origin, and exist dissolved in air.

It is thus seen that soil presents itself in a new view. Soil consists of two grand divisions of elements. Inorganic and organic. The inorganic are wholly mineral, they are the products of the chemical action of the metalic, or unmetalic elements of rocks. They existed before plants or animals. Life has not called them into existence, nor created them, out of simple elements. Organic elements are the product of substances once endowed with life. This power influences the elements, recombines them in forms, so essentially connected with life, that they are, with few exceptions, produced by a living process. They are produced of living organs, hence termed organic: and when formed are subject to chemical laws. The number of elements in the inorganic parts of soil, is twelve. Oxygen, sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, silicon, and the metals, potassium, sodium, alumnium, magnisium, iron, and magnese. The number of elements in organic parts of soil, does not exceed four, oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen.

The great difference between these two divisions is this, that while the inorganic are simple combinations of two elementary substances, the organic, are combinations of three or four elements, but never less than three. These are variously combined. They have formed the great body of vegetable products; continually changing, the mere abstraction of a part of one of their elements forms a new product. The three elements exist generally in such proportion, that the oxygen and hydrogen would, by their union, produce water without excess of either element, while the carbon would thus be liberated. It would be found free were it not also acted upon by air and moisture, and changed to carbonic acid. There is not oxygen enough in the organic part to convert the carbon into carbonic acid, and the hydrogen into water. They are constantly changing, assuming new forms. This susceptibility of change is the foundation of tillage.

The relation of agriculture, to silicates and salts, and to the composition of plants alluded to, (89) is of the highest interest. As silicates and salts compose all the earthy ingredients of soil, so are they equally constant in plants. The deduction to be drawn from this, is the sixth principle of agricultural chemistry, SOIL, CONSISTING CHIEFLY OF ONE SILICA, OR SALT, IS ALWAYS BARREN.

It is not probable that soil, thus chemically constituted, exists. Admitting such to occur, even then, when dressed with food of plants, it would not be fertile. The want of a mixture of earthy ingredients, which are as essential to the growth of plants, as are air and moisture, would effectually prevent the growth of crops. Only a portion of the elements, thus essential to plants, exists in them, in that state, in which they exist in soil. The silica, and potash, and lime, exists in plants as in soil, as silicate of potash, and sulphates and phosphates of lime and potash. When the ashes of plants are examined, we find carbonates of bases, which did not exist as such in the soil. A large portion of carbonates of lime and potash is found in ashes.

The origin of these, is to be sought in acids, which, by heat produce carbonic acid. This is the effect of heat upon all salts, formed of vegetable acids. Such as tartaric, malic, citric, oxalic, and acetic acids. The inorganic elements of plants, exist in combination chiefly with organic or vegetable acids. Each plant forms acids, in definite quantity, proportionate to the size, age, and part of the plants; the acid being constant, the bases to saturate them, will be equally constant.

A curious and beautiful chemical law governs this saturation, of the vegetable acids. It is the law of isomorphism, or the law of similar forms. In minerals which are crystalized, it was formerly thought that similarity of eternal form, indicated identity of chemical composition. Later observation has established the fact, that minerals and salts exist, with perfect similarity of external form, yet of totally different chemical constitution. For example, the alumina in alum, may be replaced by oxide of iron. The form will not be changed; but all its chemical properties and relations are destroyed. This is called an isomorphous substitution, of one element for another, which produces a like form. The law of this substitution is, that the body, replacing another, must be, not an equal, but an equivalent proportion (56;) that is, replaced by a proportion containing the same quantity of oxygen.

The relation between agriculture and this law is so wisely and beneficially ordained, that it might well be called, a law of compensation, by the Natural Theologian. It is a well established fact, that plants, growing on soil, containing a due mixture of earthy ingredients, always select a due proportion of each, according to their functions, yet, if to such soil an excess of either of the alkalies, or of the alkaline earths is given, an excess of potash, soda, lime, magnesia, may be taken up by the plants, to the exclusion of the usual proportion of another; hence, it may be established as the seventh principle in Agricultural Chemistry, one base may be substituted for another, in an isomorphous proportion

This is a very important law, in the agricultural relations of the inorganic parts of soil. Whatever may be the office performed by these, in the living structure, none is of higher value than this, that they may be thus substituted, the one for the other. It is a fact, of the highest practical value. Its value will be perceived, when it is considered, that if soil, containing originally all the elements, essential to a crop, becomes exhausted of one, yet another may be substituted, which combining with the organic acid of the plant, enables this to perform and perfect all its functions. If a crop fails, this is often charged upon the deficiency of lime in the soil. It has been already shown, that this is quite impossible, yet granting it true, so long as the law of isomorphism exists, so long may potash, soda, magnesia, that is, ashes, supply the place of lime.

Isomorphous substitutions in plants, relate only to the bases combined with the vegetable or organic acids. The mineral or inorganic acids, exist already saturated in the soil, as sulphates, phosphates, or muriates.

In consequence of the law of isomorphism, the oxygen is the bases of organic acid salts is a constant quantity, although ashes of the same plant may by analysis, show a great diversity of composition; this can arise only from the fact that the organic acids exist, probably in a definite proportion, in each family of plants. The acids are formed by the essential vital functions of the plant. To the perfection of this process, the silicates and salts of the soil, are not less necessary, than is life to the vegetable; but though one element may be substituted for another, yet no one element may supply the place of all others. This is a problem yet to be solved. Nor may any possible mixture of mere silicates and salts give fertility to a barren soil. Fertility depends on the presence in soil of matter which has already formed a part of a living structure, or the organic elements of soil.

The inorganic are simple combinations; the organic simple in number, but wonderful complex in their combinations. It is an established fact, that all complex compounds, are unstable. They are prone to form new combinations. The more complex, the easier decomposed is any compound. The more complex the more liable to decomposition. Hence, the moment life departs, the plant or animal speedily undergoes new changes; its elements, which life had organized, obey now, not the law of life, but the laws of chemistry. The solids and fluids of a living body, when life ceases, escaping in part as air or gas, leave in a solid form, a substance differing equally from any living organic product, and from inorganic elements. The product of the spontaneous decomposition of organic substances, still may exhibit the character which distinguishes this division, viz: complexity, great susceptibility and ease of decomposition.

Hence, in the products of the decomposition of organic bodies, a variety is formed, differing according to the circumstances, and the time, and progress of decay. However varied, there is one constant product of organic de-

composition in soil, which is ever the result of that process, in or upon the earth. The product is termed GEINE. *Ge* is the Greek for earth, and the suffix *ine*, is in conformity to chemical names, given to those vegetable or other organic products, whose independent existence has been determined; for example, quinine, morphine, &c.

While the great mass of organic matter of soil, is a well defined chemical compound, termed geine, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, there are traces of other general products of decay, which, in addition to the elements above, contain nitrogen. There is thus naturally pointed out a division of the organic matter of soil, in two classes; that which does not, and that which does contain nitrogen.

The first class, or non-nitrogenous, comprises three substances, which have been termed, 1st, extract of soil, or of humus; 2d, geine, or humic acid; and 3d, carbonaceous soil, or humin. These are chemically the same, passing from one state to the other, without changing the relative proportions in which they were combined.

NEW YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

Grafting Fruit—Experimental Farming—Charcoal—Carbon—Dr. Underhill's Vineyard.

The Club met on Tuesday last, and after some business discussion, Mr. Wakeman presented a paper, drawn by Mr. Boswell of Philadelphia, on the subject of engrafting, and proposing a plan for extending the cultivation of choice fruits, as follows:

1. Make a collection of *choice scions* of Apple, Pear, &c. during the months of February and March: keep them at the Repository of the American Institute. 2. When the proper season arrives, employ some well-known practical Nurseyman to *teach in a particular manner* the operation of engrafting. 3. By the above means, young men can go into the country with a knowledge of the business, taking with them the *choicest varieties of Fruits* in the Union.

Mr. Boswell, who was present, stated that he had established a *system of Exchanges of Fruit Scions*, and will furnish the Institute with the most choice scions—from Boston to Cincinnati.

During July and August, choice varieties of Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, and Nectarine, can be collected and some Nurseryman employed to *teach Budding & Innoculation.*

Mr. Meigs stated that Mr. Pell, of Ulster county, made a statement at the Repository relative to his experimental farming, from which it appeared that he had found benefit from the use of Oyster-shell lime—using 300 bushels per acre. That in addition he had employed 52 bushels of Charcoal per acre. That on this Charcoal dressing he obtained last summer *seventy-eight bushels and twenty-four quarts* of wheat per acre. That he had 20,000 apple trees in full bearing. That in dry weather he had applied lime freely at the roots—found that this preserved the verdure and growth when the neighborhood was much injured by drought.—That he had cut wheat two or three weeks sooner than his neighbors; and when the root of the straw began to turn brown and when bythe pressure of finger and thumb on the grain, its milk would fly out. That this wheat weighed 64lbs. per bushel. That he sold it for seed at one dollar when ordinary wheat was 7s. That he cut clover and housed it on the same day—sprinkling about a bushel of salt over every load. That this clover retained its green color and was preferred by cattle to that saved the old way. That he dipped a sponge in ammonia and applied it to the worm nests on his trees, and banished them completely. That he has sent to market *four thousand* barrels of apples, many of which go to London and there sell for nine dollars per barrel. That he employed a man from Vermont to engraft 10,000 apple trees for $150. That this man brought a company of men, of whom two sawed off the proper limbs, two more made the proper incisions (two of them) in the back, two more inserted the grafts, two more applied a compost of wax, tallow and rosin. That out of the 20,000 grafts not one failed.

Col. Edward Clash stated that Charcoal suffered no diminution in its use for vegetation.

Dr. Milhau stated that it takes and retains the Ammonia.

The Chairman remarked that 52 bushels of Charcoal would nearly sprinkle an acre.

John D. Ward stated that Charcoal pits give fertility for 50 years. That such spots are called *coal bottoms*, and are remarkable for vigorous vegetation.

Mr. Townsend said that the *effect was due to the ashes!* He had often noticed it—that a spot where pure charcoal was, received no fertilization. It was the *alkali* merely that did it.

Mr. Carter said that good fruit ought to be introduced among all farmers; that some time ago, some person who was about emigrating to the new lands bought 400 trees at Newark—natural fruit trees—took them to New-York in September—set them in a garden, where they began to vegetate—took them up for the winter, and put them in a cellar in earth—took them by a stove in winter and grafted them—sent them to the new lands in the spring. Mr. Carter saw them this summer; they were the finest pippins in that country.

Mr. Meigs made some remarks on carbon—that it is charcoal; all vegetables burned give it; it is the essential principle of vegetable life; that the experiments of Sir Isaac Newton on the refraction of light caused him to place diamond, amber, oil and charcoal as all purely carbon—some as vegetable matter; that Guyton Morveau made steel by using *diamond dust on iron*; that Davy found that the fertilizing soil lost no weight by sustaining vegetation; that a hundred pounds of soil would grow a plant from one ounce to a hundred pounds, and lose nothing of weight.

Mr. Wakeman presented Bowman's treatise on Manure. Committee appointed to examine it.

Mr. Meigs read the Report of Committee on Dr. Underhill's noble Vineyard at Croton Point, consisting of twenty acres of Isabella and Catawba Grapes, bearing as much fruit as the Doctor pleases to allow the vines to maintain, recommending the highest honor of the Institute to be given to that meritorious citizen. His farm contains, moreover, 1,700 apples trees, 2,700 peach-trees, and some of the very finest quinces ever seen by the Committee; his apples sell readily here at $5 a barrel, so fine are they.

Mr. Bowen presented several cranberry-trees from Lake Umbagog, in the State of Maine. They are beautiful and abundant bearers; grow in marshy grounds.

Mr. Browne presented a memorial to Congress relative to American Timber. Read and referred to a Committee.

Col. Clark stated that old fruit-trees can be much renovated by proper care; suggested some of the proper means.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

BOMMER'S MANURE METHOD PUT IN PRACTICE.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—Being a subscriber and constant reader of your valuable agricultural publication, I frequently find there articles on "Bommer's Method of making Manure." As these articles are chiefly from the pens of agriculturists who have followed this method with entire success, it affords me unfeigned pleasure to be able, on my own behalf, also to bear testimony to the value of this method, and through the medium of your paper, to make the results of my experiments and operations known to my fellow-citizens. This I do, both for the sake of bringing before the public the great advantages derived from using the method spoken of, and the benefits insured me by its application, and at the same time in order to render a deserved tribute to the truth.

On purchasing Bommer's method last spring, I immediately prepared a heap in the presence of a few neighbors. I followed strictly the directions laid down in Bommer's book. After the lapse of a fortnight, the heap was opened in the presence of a number of farmers, and our astonishment cannot be conceived on seeing the metamorphosis which had taken place, as we found all those weedy and stramineous materials of which the heap had been constructed, reduced to rich black manure, having an ammoniac smell much more pungent than the best stable manure. Beholding so surprising a result, the farmers present formed themselves into a public meeting, and in that capacity nominated a committee from their midst, who were charged with the preparation of a Report of what we had seen, to be sent to the agricultural press.

I plowed in this manure into one-half of a field intended for potatoes, and in order to institute a comparison of effects, I put the same quantity of my best stable manure into the other half of the field. The effect on the soil was very nearly the same with both these kinds of manure; but the vegetation on the part of the field which had been furnished with Bommer's manure was more luxuriant, and the foliage of a deeper verdure, which I attribute to the richness of the saline matter which it contains, and which alone preserved the humidity of the soil, during the severe drouth of this last season. It is proper to remark also, that in the composition of the "Bommer Manure," I employed simply such doses of the ingredients as were absolutely necessary to insure success in the operation of making it, and if I had increased these quantities, there is not the least doubt that the result of the Bommer manure would have been very far superior to any horse manure.

Perfectly satisfied with my experiment and its results, I have put up fixtures near my barn-yard for the purpose of preparing large quantities of this manure; and within the last two months I have made three heaps, which have yielded me between 200 and 300 loads of excellent manure. The last heap was composed entirely of 100 loads of sedge grass, nearly dry, with which I intermixed 40 loads of swampy matter, such as exists on my farm.—All my outlay in purchasing the ingredients to form the lye for this heap, amounted to between 20 and 30 dollars, and in disbursing this trifling sum, I have made a heap of manure which I would not dispose of for $250.

I shall prepare other heaps of manure before the winter sets in, and those who may be desirous to see me at work, and to assure themselves of the truth of what I have said, need only call at my farm, and judge for themselves.

The benefits which I derive from using this method are not inconsiderable. Before becoming acquainted with it, I purchased every year from three to five hundred dollars worth of manure, which I needed over and above that of my own farm yard, for the 200 acres which I have. Now I do not purchase one penny's worth, and I can make double the quantity if I choose. I have the advantage of producing my manure in the sowing and planting season. I can make it more or less strong, more or less fermented, so as to suit the soil and the kind of crop for which I want it; I spread and plow it in while it is perfectly fresh, and consequently in all its strength. These are some of the results experienced by me in using Bommer's methed of manuring land.

GERRIT KOUWENHOVEN.

Flatlands, L. I. Sept. 15, 1843.

ICE HOUSES—Do you expect next summer to have any milk, butter, meat or fish which it is difficult to keep long, free from taint, in warm weather? or do you expect that next July or August you might be refreshed by a draught of water made cool by a piece of ice dissolving in it? Well, then, winter is the time to provide before hand for such necessities and comforts. Here in Maine Gen. Jack Frost manufactures the best of ice for us on every side, gratuitously. All that is required of us is, that we cut it out of the stream or pond and place it where it will keep through the summer. This may be done by every farmer and housekeeper, by constructing a small ice house somewhere about his premises, or in his cellar, at a trifling cost. If made in the cellar, a hole should be dug 6 feet deep, and as large on the floor as you can afford. The bottom should be covered with large pebble, or small paving stones. Over this place a layer of hemlock boughs. The sides, too, to the thickness of six inches should be lined with boughs. Also the top, on a level with the cellar floor, should be covered with boughs laid crosswise—all but an opening of two feet wide, as a door. The side linings and the top coverings may be laid simultaneously with filling the vault with ice. This should be thick, tough, and if possible new made ice, removed in a very cold time, before the weather has made any *carious* demonstrations upon it. Placed in the cellar in this situation, you may set your milk, butter, fresh meat, fish, &c, upon the top of the vault all summer, and the milk will not sour, the butter will not become rancid, the meat and fish will not taint.

Good, sweet, cold, hard butter thrust into market in hot weather will not only sell first but it will bring the highest price. There may be enough saved by the preservation of fresh provisions in one season to defray all the expense of constructing the ice house which we have described.—If next summer you want ice and cannot get it, blame yourself, not us.—*Maine Cultivator.*

FOWLS.—Eggs and poultry are among the most lucrative products of the farm. Not long since, in looking over the files of one of our exchanges, we noticed an article in which it was stated that a person somewhere in Massachusetts, had in one year disposed of upwards of *three thousand dozen of eggs*, at prices varing from twelve to seventeen cents per dozen, besides marketing from one to two hundred pounds of chickens, and other poultry to

a large amount. In many sections of our State, the products of the poultry yard, find a ready sale, and prices are paid for chickens, turkeys, geese, and ducks, &c., which render the business, if properly conducted, one of the most certain and successful in which farmers, possessing the requisite means for carrying it on systematically, can engage. In the Autumn, especially, as the long honored observance of THANKSGIVING approaches, the demand for turkeys and geese and other descriptions of poultry, often greatly exceeds the supply, and we have known instances not a few, where the staid and sober adherents to the good old fashion of keeping the "solemnities" of the occasion, with feast and revel, have been compelled to send to a distant market in order to obtain the fowls with which to grace the social feast, and where, with the presence of turkeys and "*good fat chickens*," all goes

"Merrily as the Marriage bell."

We have long hoped to see this branch of domestic industry advance. We think that those who rear poultry for the market, would be amply remunerated by endeavoring to introduce more system and science into their plan of rearing fowls of all descriptions, and if they would even go so far as the seeming extravagance of adopting some of the book farming notions and plans of the *French* in this respect, and which they may find sufficiently developed and set forth in almost any of the agricultural publications of the day, they would find an ample and happy reward in the end. As we find more leisure, we shall perhaps enlarge upon the remarks now offered, and endeavor to lay down a plan of procedure to assist those who have never tried the advantages of the *new* system over the *old*. —*Maine Cultivator.*

ADVICE TO FARMERS' DAUGHTERS.

A *female* correspondent of the *Tennessee Agriculturist*, last year wrote several communications under the signature of *Lucy*, containing much wholesome advice to farmers' wives and daughters, and we find she has again resumed her labors in an address to Farmers' daughtera. Her communications of last year were greatly admired and extensively copied, and we think our own readers will conclude after reading the subjoined, which is the first of her new series, that it is destined to find as much favor with the intelligent as did her former ones.

TO FARMERS' DAUGHTERS.

The desire of information is necessary in order to the acquisition of it, and as books are one of the principal sources from which we derive our most valuable knowledge, I will talk to you about them, and a few other matters this evening. A taste for reading should be cultivated by all young persons. I consider a fondness for useful books one of the greatest blessings. Without this, there are so many hours that pass away heavily and idly, and for which no good accountcan be rendered in time or eternity. In bad weather, I have seen young ladies lounge about, not knowing what to do with themselves, because they could not go out to visit or shop. The case is so much altered, when you can sit down with pleasure to a good book, and heedless whether it rain, or the sun shine, can read on, determining to improve the dark days of life by laying up those stores of knowledge so much needed in after time. You derive pleasure not only from the book, but also from the reflection, I have improved the time. I have learned something I did not know before. It is of great importance that you have the right kind of books. Many young persons read, and it would be better for them if they were ignorant of the alphabet. They read for present excitement, and of course, novels are the only books for which they have an appetite. It is my opinion, you had better not read at all, than acquire a passion for them, for it generally amounts to a passion. Girls who read many novels, lose their common sense and healthy action of mind. They dream over the love sick eloquence of the heroines, the beauty, bravery, and noble bearing of the heroes; all the great events therein related are pondered over, until the common affairs and duties of every day existence, are tasteless and disgusting, and they are thrown aside whenever it is possible, for the favorite novels. This is not always the worst evil resulting from improper reading. The splendid qualities of the heroes are transferred to some living character; it is imagined he has the deep dark and lustrous eye, the wreathing hair, the marble brow, the noble and high born grace of a Thaddeus, a Sir William Wallace, or some other imaginary favorite; and it is all the same, whether he be a gambler, a play actor, or a horse thief. she believes it not; reflection is at an end, and the novelist wakes from her dream, to bear her bitter lot in the stern realities of life, without any preparation of mind or heart. On the contrary, useful books impart strength and vigor to the mind, discipline it to bear the misfortunes of life, render it more capable of judging the true character of others, and of acting with discretion in all trying situations. Read for instance the life of a Franklin, a Washington, a Miss Hannah Moore, and you find in every page something to imitate, something to better the heart and life. In Miss M. you see a woman of true feminine grace and dignity, one who learned and taught the art of "growing old gracefully."

If you will read novels, read but few, and those selected by some one upon whose judgment you can depend. Miss Edgworth, if I might hazard an opinion, is one of the very few, whose works may be read with safety and even profit. She has sense, practical every day common sense, that is good for use. She talks about industry, economy, correct principles and actions. She possesses at the same time delicacy and propriety in all things. Better for you to read the pure morality that lives in her writings, than to pore over the passionate effusions of the corrupt Bulwer. He it is, who now writes for, and forms the taste of millions, and when he talks of love, how fervently do his tones of tenderness gush forth, as if *he* had a heart to appreciate the holier sentiments of human nature. But while he thus writes, he can treat even with personal violence, the beautiful wife who loved and trusted,—who gave to him the first pure affections of her noble heart; he can separate her from her children, drive her from his home to take refuge with strangers, and even follow her with insult and persecution. But I am digressing. There is another article I will mention. Read but few books, and let your knowledge be accurate. Understand perfectly what you read, it is better to gain two ideas you can appropriate to your own use, than to have a confused idea of fifty things. One of our great men attributes all the distinction he has gained, to the careful perusal of *one* book. The authors of purest style and most correct sentiments should be studied; while those of an opposite character ought ever to be carefully avoided. You know a woman is generally thought intelligent, if she can talk about a good number of authors she has read. I do not think it is always conclusive evidence. It is oftener a proof, her knowledge is superficial.

There are but few of our sex who devote much time to study, in our part of the country at least, and you frequently find that she who has most names at the end of her tongue, has fewest ideas in her head. Some minds of uncommon strength may be improved by the study of many books; where however it is advantageous to one, it is a disadvantage to many others. A feeling of vanity is produced, and the intellect confused, rather than enlightened. Of course I speak of *young* persons. Do not look into books in order to make a show; to know their titles and a few sentences from them. I have seen young persons who would look for an hour or two into Paley, and then talk more of philosophy than others who had studied him thoroughly, and had his ideas on all matters.

Some one writing of this effort at display, says, "you can always see the bottom of the pebbly brook, but the ocean unveils not its richly gemmed carpeting." Miss Beecher, speaking of a young lady who had but *few* books, and had studied them well, mentions that "a person of information in conversing with her would always feel a constant wondering pleasure, to find she had so much more to say of this and that, and the other thing than he had expected."

This cannot be said of mere smatterers you know. There are many of you who devour with eagerness, all the fashionable journals of the day; a great part of which consists of pretty love tales. Now, love is an excellent thing in its place, but reading about it all the time is not much benefit. I cannot think you derive much improvement from such studies. They produce a pleasing excitement for the time, but then that time is to all intents and purposes *wasted*. Take care of the minutes, and the hours and days will take care of themselves.

There are papers in our country you may read, and improve from the perusal, and they are those devoted to Agriculture. You may say, what have I to do with Agriculture? You have much or will have, in the course of your future life. They will teach you how to cultivate the gardens you intend to have, when you go to house keeping; how to manage household affairs with the most ease and to the best advantage; how to do a hundred and fifty other things. A number of you will marry young doctors, lawyers, preachers, merchants, with soft white hands, who know nothing beyond their professions, and if you can learn something beforehand, and teach them common sense about going to work, and earning their living by the sweat of their brow, as the Lord intended them to do; it will add more to your own comfort than you have any idea of. After the first romance of love is over, you will want all those things that grow in the earth, and out of the earth, and you cannot gain them without a good degree of knowledge and a great deal of hard work. My maxim is, learn every thing you can, from darning socks, to doctoring cows. Put it all down in your mind, or in a book. You will need it sometime or other.

To mention these Agricultural papers again, I would not be deprived of the information I gain from them, for all the love tales in the country. The Boston Cultivator, for instance, contains much that is pleasing and useful, There is always something addressed to the ladies, that makes it a welcome guest. The Yankee Farmer, thinks it one of the most proper things in life that girls learn about the "soft soap of domestic economy," while young. The American Agriculturist has a little of most all matters that are good. The *American Farmer* and the *Cultivator* will teach not only you, but your fathers, a good deal they do not know. There is a host of other Farmers and Planters, and Ploughboys, and Cultivators, that I have not now time to write about, but they are all valuable for their information on business we have to attend to every day, month and year. I have but one objection to some of them, and it is, that they do not say *quite* enough for the benefit of the Ladies. One reason may be given for this, the ladies say very litule to them. I have written till I am tired, I expect you will be tired reading, and will tax you no longer. LUCY.

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.—A gentleman from the northern part of Indiana recently communicated to us a fact in regard to the preservation of apples, which will be new to many of our readers and valuable to all farmers. He says that to keep apples from autumn to June, he places them in a shallow hole, dug as for Irish potatoes, having covered the bottom with corn-stalks or straw, and the straw with dirt to the depth of about five or six inches. No shelter is placed over them. As soon as the severe weather arrives and the ground, and perhaps the apples themselves become thoroughly frozen, straw is again placed over the frozen heap, and the whole again covered with a coating of earth—this time 10 or 12 inches thick.

The object is to keep the first coating of earth frozen until spring, and to cause it to thaw very slowly in the spring.

The same treatment may be given to turnips, Irish potatoes, beets, and carrots. Any of these roots may be thoroughly frozen without injury, provided they are then covered well over, and suffered to thaw by slow degrees.

Sweet potatoes are almost the only exception among roots to this rule. They are injured by a small degree of cold and without being frozen. It is only the sudden thawing that causes the dissolution of the apple or potato that has been frozen. If in the frozen state an Irish potato is put into cold water until the frost is out, and is then cooked, it will be as good as if it had never been frozen.—All these are facts which we know from our own experience and that of many others.

HINT TO FARMERS.—We do not know whether or not the following plan has been adopted by many farmers, but there can be no harm in calling their attention to the circumstance. A farmer in this neighborhood has for some time past, put garlic in the bottom of his grain stacks, and since he has adopted that plan has never been troubled with virmin. Before adopting this plan, on taking down a stack of grain, the assistants never killed less than from fifteen to twenty rats, and above 100 mice. This is a very simple, cheap and effective method of preserving grain in stacks.—*Paisley Advocate.*

For Tetters and Ringworms.—Procure the roots of the yellow or narrow leaf dock, bruise them and soak them in good apple vinegar, and rub the tetter or ringworm three times in the day till a cure is effected. This is a certain remedy, except where the nails of the fingers are diseased.

Another.—Bruised mullen leaves and vinegar constitutes an excellent remedy. It is said to be a sure restorative of the nails, particularly if the patient does not become weary in well doing.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

☞ *S. H. Kingsley*, Esq. of Berlin, Worcester county, Md. is authorised and requested to act as Agent for the "American Farmer" for Worcester county, to whom those indebted will please make payment; those wishing to subscribe can leave their names and residence with him.

SUGAR CROP—The information from Louisiana with respect to the Sugar crop is any thing but encouraging. The papers from that state pretty generally represent that although the *quality* of the sugar, which at the last advices was being manufactured, was excellent, but the *quantity* very deficient. The *Lafourche Patriot*, which speaks more definitely than some others, says, that in some places a half hogshead to the acre will not be made, and in others not a quarter. Should this failure turn out as general as the present representations would indicate, the crop of Sugar will not only prove disastrously short, but visit the enterprising planters of Louisiana with losses and inconveniences which, while it will strike at many of their usual comforts, may seriously affect their monetary engagements. Such results would be deeply deplored by any true-hearted citizen, as well for the sake of the inhabitants of Louisiana, who would be most immediately interested, as for the whole people of our Republic, as whatever tends to derange the affairs of one portion of our territory, is sensibly felt over the whole sisterhood of States.

WHAT PROPORTION DOES THE FODDER CONSUMED, TOGETHER WITH THE LITTER, BEAR TO THE WEIGHT OF THE MANURE?

Under the above head, "*Burger's Economy of Farming*" has a very able chapter, but as it is too long for insertion entire, we shall have to content ourself with making such an extract as will embody the main facts and views. This we consider it our duty, as both the subject treated, and the manner of treating it, are of importance.

Burger lays down the following as axioms:

1. All nourishment which the beasts take in a fluid or solid form suffers in the process of digestion a loss of weight, which is owing to the fact that a portion of the same is taken into the animal substance, and another portion is dissipated during the process; then the weight of the animal excrements and litter used is diminished by the putrefaction which the manure undergoes before it is carried into the field. On the other hand, the excrements obtained an increase by the animal liquids employed in their decomposition.

2. If one knew accurately the weight of the waste and increase, he would then know also the weight of fresh manure which will be produced by a given quantity of fodder and litter.

3. But because one can know as little of the mass which is taken up into the animal organization in solid substance, which may be dissolved in water, as of those parts which are dissipated during their passage thro' the organs of digestion, and by the later putrefaction, on the dunghill, therefore, we must be contented with the conclusions which are drawn from experience, but which, on account of their defectiveness, must only be considered an approximation to the truth.

4. The weight of the moist manure yet existing in the state of warm fermentation, is double the weight of the dry substance consumed, and of the litter employed in a proportionate quantity.

From these axioms Burger deduces these postulates: That 100lbs. of dry *fodder* consumed with a proportionate quantity of litter gives 200lbs. of *manure*—this must be understood of stall manure, where the greatest amount of urine is mixed in part with solid excrements, or if they should be dissipated on the dunghill, would be replaced again by rain.

That the more recent stall manure is, the more the beasts drink, and the more they take of juicy food, the greater is the proportion of the weight of stall manure, compared with the weight of the fodder eaten.—That there is more manure from horned cattle than from horses, and the least from sheep.

He then gives the following experiments as confirmations of his statements. *Gericke* undertook with three cows seven experiments to ascertain how much of different nutritious matter such beasts ate, as also the water drank, how much milk they gave from it, and how great was the weight of their solid and liquid excrements. Every experiment lasted 7 days, with the exception of Nos. 4 and 5, and was tried with great accuracy.

No. experiments.	TIME.	FODDER AND DRINK. DRY FODDER. Kind of Fodder.	Fodder LBS.	Weight. Water. LBS.	JUICY FODDER. Kind of Fodder.	In soft state. LBS.	In dry state. LBS.	Water. LBS.	Milk prod. QTS.	Litter used LBS.	Weight of the dung with the litter. LBS.	Loss by evaporation. LBS.	Proportion of the weight of the dung with the litter to the dry weight of the fodder consumed.
1	22—29 March,	Hacksel *at ½ hay, ¼ peas, ¼ oat straw mixed with ¼ of ground barley,	580	2054	Grass for 8 days,	2687.5	671.8	561	123¾	105	1785.5	0.284	260:100
2	29 Mar.—5 April,	Hacksel, ½ hay, ¼ barley straw, with ¼ ground barley,	628.5	2315	Clover for 6 days,	2223.5	444.7	441	128¼	105	1822	0.329	248:100
3	5—12 April,	Hay, mixed with ¼ ground barley,	572.2	2359	Beets,	1893	378.6	222	135¼	105	1902	0.308	259:100
4	7—14 June,				Swedish Turnips,	1861	372.1	98	156¼	144	1579	0.461	190:100
5	15—20 Nov.				Potatoes,	1839	458	168	123¼	108	1255	0.490	227:100
6	14—20 Nov.								140¼	126	1366	0.398	270:100
7	21—27 "								162¼	126	985	0.373	197:100
8	28 Nov.—Dec. 4.								144	126	1398	0.210	239:100

* Chaff.

Other experiments made in Bavaria gave the following results. These experiments were tried with horned cattle. 760 lbs. of hay, straw fodder and substitutes for hay, gave 2300 of fresh dung (proportion 100:230), which after 50 days lost 1-3 in weight; according to which 100 lbs. of fodder and litter gave 188 of fermented manure.

Other experiments were made with horses in the month of March, when 620lbs. of hay, straw fodder and substitutes for hay, with 380lbs. of straw litter, gave 1400lbs. of fresh dung (proportion 100:140,) which after 34 days lost in weight 0.48, according to which 100lbs. of fodder and litter gave only 75lbs. of fermented manure.

This disparity between the product of the manure of horned cattle and horses we should think is referrible to the *nature* of the excrements of the two animals, the latter being much *hotter*, to use a familiar term, would consequently undergo a much greater degree of decomposition than the former in any given time, and hence the great difference in the loss in weight.

Experiments made with *sheep* between the 19th of Feb. and 25th of April, gave the following results: 710lbs. of fodder and 290lbs. of litter gave, on the 27th of May, 800 lbs. of manure, proportion 100 to 80.

The facts given in the above *data*, may be rendered eminently useful by the observing and provident agriculturist, who, if he pleases, may be able to regulate his accumulations of manure by the capacity of his farm to support any requisite number of stock. The nett product of manure, after 50 days evaporation, as appears by the experiments stated, showed a *gain* of 88 per per cent on the quantity of food fed to horned cattle, a *loss* of 25 per cent. on that fed to horses, and a *loss* of 20 per cent. on that fed to sheep. By proper care, however, in keeping those respective manures under cover, so as to keep down heat, we apprehend that this *loss* in weight might be materially lessened: and we further apprehend, that it would always be safest to keep the manure piles well intermined with plaster, or charcoal, to prevent any considerable escape of the nutritive gases, as it is but reasonable to suppose, that the *bulk* of any body of manure cannot be sensibly diminished, without a correspondent loss of those volatile principles which enter into and contribute to the support of plants. This *care*, it may be said, would give *trouble* and be *expensive*. True, it would; but then, as *manure* is the farmer's gold mine, neither the one nor the other consideration should be permitted to operate, as his interest clearly indicates, that he should take all possible pains to accumulate, and preserve in a condition of efficiency whatever manure may be made by him, and we have always thought that every farmer, who cultivates one hundred acres of land, would find it wise economy, to keep one hand and a team appropriated the whole year to the procurement of the materials to form a manure pile, and to manage it when being formed. Such a disposition of the force named, would enable any discreet and correct judging farmer to collect manure enough in a year, when added to the usual supplies of his barn-yard, cow pens and hog-stys, to give an ample dressing to the number of acres named, each of which in a few years would quadruple the products as usually yielded by ordinary arable land in the old states.

The complaint which we have often heard made by farmers, that their lands were wearing out, or had worn out, we always referred to their own want of management, and not to the character of the soil they cultivated. It matters not what may have been the original character of their land, so long as the policy is pursued of extracting its fertilizing properties by a succession of crops, without returning to the soil a correspondent quantity of the mineral and nutritive substances taken off with the crops, it must be expected that the process of impoverishment will keep pace in a just proportion to the draught made, as above stated, upon the fertility of the soil. To suppose that the soil can *retain* its fertilizing properties, and *yield* them to the crops raised upon it, is to suppose an impossibility, for it cannot possess that which it hath parted from; hence it is but rational, that the cultivator should consider it his *first duty* to restore to his land an *equivalent* at least for every grain of nutriment and salts, he may draw therefrom

with his crops. This is not a difficult duty to perform when the moral resolution is present to perform it, as the resources of almost every farm are ample, with a very small outlay, annually, for lime, plaster, ashes and clover seed, where a judicious rotation of crops may be pursued. We do hold it as beyond all dispute, that a farm in good heart may be kept so, nay, advanced in the degree of its fertility, by the appliances we have alluded to, and that when it may have been once limed, that, with an annual sowing of five bushels of lime to the acre, it may be kept in a supply of that salt for an indefinite period of time, as that would be equal to the quantity annually taken off by the crops.

The Mediterranean or German Wheat.—The following communication upon the origin and quality of this wheat will be read with interest, and we sincerely thank our esteemed friend Dr. Horton for the pains he has taken to make its merits known. We agree with him that every *County* should have its Agricultural Society—nay we will go farther and say, that every *election* district should have its Agricultural Club, and we hope that Dr. H. will use his deservedly great influence in *Old Harford* to produce the establishment of a society in her borders:—

For the American Farmer.

Mr. Editor,—Feeling a lively interest in every thing that relates to the prosperity of the agricultural community, and having, as you know, taken much pains to find a preventive to that scourge of our staple crop, the Hessian fly, I, a short time since, addressed a letter to James Pannell, Esq., an intelligent farmer of this county, for all the information in his possession concerning the "Mediterranean wheat." I also requested him to obtain the like information from Mr. Thomas Hope, who, I was informed, was the first to introduce this wheat to our county.

Herewith you have Mr. Pannell's reply to my letter, which, for the information of our agricultural friends you will please to publish. It will doubtless be a matter of surprise to you, as it was to me, that this wheat has been cultivated in Harford county thirteen years! It must place some of our friends, who claim the credit of having introduced it, quite in the back ground.

Near Churchville, 21st Nov., 1843.

Dear Doctor,—Upon the receipt of your letter requesting me to get for you Mr. Hope's information and personal knowledge respecting the "Mediterranean wheat," I wrote to that gentleman by the first opportunity, and received his reply on Saturday last, which I take much pleasure to communicate to you. He says he received it first in 1830, from the State of Delaware—it came from up the Mediterranean sea from Turkey. He sows from 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre, and it yields from 10 to 25 bushels per acre—the flour equal to that from the Red wheat, and will produce about the same price in the market. It should be sowed from the 5th to the 10th of September; and he never had any injured by the fly, when other wheat in the same field has been destroyed. He has *heard* of the fly injuring it, but believes that it has been from its being mixed with other kinds of wheat, which will occur. He was induced to try it on account of its having been represented to be *fly-proof, of which he is well satisfied*. It was brought to New Castle, Delaware, by a sea captain, whose name Mr. Hope does not recollect. My experience of this wheat has not been as long as Mr. Hope's, (having got my seed from him) but so far as I know, I agree with him as to his statement.—In communicating the above, I do it with the remark, that I do not know how far Mr. Hope would like his name brought before the public. In case you should conclude to publish any statement respecting this wheat, his communication was friendly and personal, and I beg leave to suggest, if you wish to make use of his name, that his consent should first be obtained.

I have part of a field (about 24 bushels sowing) this season, which looks fine now, and which I commenced sowing the 4th of September, and which I think will test its properties as to its resisting the Fly. I mentioned to you my opinion was, that it came from Odessa, a city of Russia up the Archipelago. Mr. Hope states it to have come from Turkey; the climates I presume were similar.

With esteem and respect, I rest, dear sir,
Your friend and servt.
James Pannell.

I take the responsibility of publishing the above letter without having obtained the consent of either Mr. Hope or Mr. Pannell. From the known intelligence and respectability of both these gentlemen, as farmers and citizens, their testimony will go a great way in settling a controversy which is now in agitation concerning the Mediterranean wheat. Mr. Hope's experience with it is, I presume, of longer standing than that of any farmer in the state of Maryland, and although he and Mr. Pannell, from their modesty, may have no wish to have their names brought before the public, yet I am sure from the interest they both take in diffusing correct information on a subject of such vital importance to the agricultural community, they will readily excuse the liberty I have taken.

Here is a case which shews the great importance of establishing an Agricultural Society in each county. Mr. Hope is a citizen of Harford county, and not more than twenty-five miles distant from the writer of this communication; yet the latter had not heard till very recently, of his having any knowledge of the Mediterranean wheat. Had the information which he possessed, in regard to its being *a fly-proof wheat*, been known, it would have saved thousands of dollars to the farmers of this county—two years having occurred, since its introduction by him, in which the wheat crop was almost a total failure from that scourge, the Hessian fly.

In regard to the flour-producing properties of this wheat Mr. Pannell has verbally informed me that he thinks it at least equal to any other. Mr. Richard Webster, an experienced miller, and one of high respectability, has expressed an unequivocal opinion in its favor upon this controverted point. In addition to this I have the testimony of several of my neighbors, which is of the same purport.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
W. L. Horton.

Wood Lawn, Harford co. Nov. 25, 1843.

Berlin Agricultural Society.—We take pleasure in giving place to the annexed proceedings of the Berlin Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Worcester county in this State, and are highly gratified to learn that it is not only in a prosperous condition, but that it has infused a spirit of improvement into the farmers of that fine old county, whose good deeds already speak to the eye of the observing traveller a language which cannot be misunderstood—for it tells of barren fields converted into verdant pastures.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Sir—Enclosed is a copy of the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Berlin, which we wish you to publish in your paper. It is abridged materially so as to occupy as little room as possible. Yours,
S. H. Kingsley.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Berlin, Worcester County, Md.

The Committee of Publication of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Berlin, in making their report, would remark, that the second annual Cattle Show and Fair of said society was held at Berlin, Oct. 11th & 12th inst. and it was apparent to every one present that there was a growing interest manifested in the agricultural concerns of this vicinity, that was never before experienced in this part of the country.

Two years have not elapsed since the organization of this society, yet improvements of various kinds have taken place, not only in the breed of cattle and other kinds of stock, but also in the mode of cultivating of the soil—Old prejudices are beginning to be laid aside, and all seem to be sensible of the necessity of some more efficient system of improving the land than has heretofore been practiced; and as an evidence of a change for the better it is only necessary to mention that instead of the withered and barren appearance of the pasture fields, which formerly at this season of the year was to be seen in every direction, you may now behold beautiful and luxuriant fields of clover, affording thereby to the passing traveller ample proof that the agriculturists here are no longer deaf to the improvements that are every where being made in this most important and interesting occupation.

Annexed are the Reports of the Examining Committees:

On Farms.

To Littleton Bowen, esq. for the best Farm, A Plough
C. W. Jacobs, John C. Derickson, George B. Gray, Committee.

On Horses.

To J. S. Purnell, esq. for the best Colt, 1 year old, A Medal
To C. W. Jacobs, esq. for the best Stallion, A Certificate
To C. W. Jacobs, esq. for the best brood Mare, A work on Farriery
To Thos. S. Turpin, Colt, 2 years old, Medal
To Henry Franklin, esq. Colt under 1 year old, Medal
Edward Forman, Zadock P. Henry, Wm. B. Robins, Committee.

On Cattle.

To Henry Franklin, esq. for the best yoke Oxen, Ox Yoke
To John Tingle, esq. for the best Bull over 3 years old, A Certificate
To Littleton Bowen and Henry Franklin, for the best Bull under 3 years old, A Medal
To Thos. S. Turpin, esq. for the best Bull under 2 years old, A Medal
To David Bowen, esq. for the best Bull Calf, A Medal
To Edward Mitchell, esq. for the best heifer do. A Medal
To John Powell, esq. for the best Heifer under 2 years old, A Medal
To David Bowen, esq for the best milch Cow, native breed, A Certificate
To Henry Franklin, esq. best Heifer, from 2 to 3 years old, A Medal
To Zadock P. Henry, esq. best thorough bred Durham cow, A Certificate
To John S. Purnell, esq. best Devon Cow, A Medal
Col. Levi Cathell, John Tingle, jr. Josiah M. Marshall, Committee.

On Sheep.

To Tho. S. Turpin, best Buck, A Certificate
Zadock P. Spence, 2d best do. Medal
Do. best lot Ewes, Medal
Tho. S. Turpin, 2d best do. Medal
Zadock P. Spence, best lot Lambs, Medal
Henry Franklin, Wm. Holland, James Ayres, Committee.

Agricultural Crops and Products.

To Henry B. Taylor, for the best Indian Corn, Certificate
Wm. B. Robins, 2d best do Medal
C. W. Jacobs, best crop Wheat, A Certificate
Z. P. Spence, do Oats, do
Isaac Covington, best Irish Potatoes, Medal
Mrs. Juliana Henry, 2d best do. Medal
Henry B. Taylor, best Sweet Potatoes, Medal
David Bowen, 2d best do Medal
Isaac Covington, best Pumpkins, Medal
Wm. B. Robins, 2d best do. Medal
Thomas Timmons, Isaac Covington, Moses Purnell, Committee.

Products of the Dairy.

To the Misses Robins, of South Point, for the best Butter, A Butter Print
Thos. S. Turpin, for the 2d best do. Medal
David Bowen, Thomas S. Turpin, Charles C. Oram, Committee.

Swine.

To Dr. R.S.Purnell, for the best Sow & 5 pigs, Certificate
John W. Y. Purnell, John Massey, James Derickson, Committee.

Agricultural Implements.

To Ebenezer Quillen, best Plough, A Certificate
To John S. Purnell, 2d best do. Medal
Littleton Bowen, C. A. Battell, John E. H. Marshall, Committee.

Domestic Manufactures.

To Mrs. Maria Spence, best Quilt, A Medal
Misses Robins (South Point) 2d best do. do
Misses Robins, best Coverlid, do
Mrs. Edwin Forman, best Carpet, do
Misses Robins, best Sewing Silk, do
Miss Aralanta Purnell, best winter Stockings, 1st and 2d best, Knitting Needles
Misses Robins, best summer do. 1st & 2d best, do
Misses Robins, best silk Mitts, Medal
Misses Robins, best Lace, do

For the four best specimens fancy Needle Work, premiums were awarded to the following persons:

Miss Charlotte A. Henry, Medal
Miss Esther H. Purnell, do
Misses Robins, do
Miss Louisa Spence, do

John H. Franklin, *Geo. B. Gray*,
S. H. Kingsley, Committee.

—

Horticulture.

To C. W. Jacobs, for the best bushel Apples, Medal
Wm. Robins, 2d best do do do
Mrs. A. Robins, best Onions, do
Thos. S. Turpin, best Parsnips, do
Miss C. Ayres, 2d best do do
Mrs. A. Robins, best Beets, do
Mrs. J. W. K. Handy, 2d best do do
Tho. S. Turpin, for the best Cabbage, do
Mrs. C. A. Oram, for the best Tomatoes, do
Misses Robins, for the best Rhubarb, do
Same, for the best bouquet Flowers, Porcelain Vail
Miss Aralanta Purnell, for the 2d best do Medal
For the three best collections Dahlias, each a Medal
Miss Charlotte A. Henry, for Dahlias, Certificate
Miss Aralanta Smith, do do
Miss Nancy Purnell, do do
Miss Charlotte A. Henry. best Geranium, do
Mrs. John Hudson, 2d best do Medal

J. W. K. Handy, *J. R. S. Purnell*,
G. P. Spence, Committee.

Berlin, Nov. 24th, 1842.

EDWIN FORMAN, HENRY FRANKLIN, S. H. KINGSLEY, } Committee of Publication.

Per order of the Society,
S. H. KINGSLEY, Sec'y.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—*Concluded.*

On Agricultural Implements.

The committee on Agricultural Implements respectfully report: That they award to James Pedder, Esq., for the best Plough, suitable for all purposes, the premium for his Prouty & Mears Plough, (No. 5½ Eagle and Centre Draft Plough.)

To Messrs. Robert Sinclair, Jr. & Co. the premium for the best display of Labor-Saving Machinery and Useful Agricultural Implements.

To James Jarboe the premium for his Tobacco Prize.

Respectfully submitted, JOHN BROOKES, ZADOK SASSCER, R. MCGREGOR.

The committee also beg leave to mention with much pleasure the display of Ploughs made to them by Jonathan Eastman, Esq. of Balumore, and regret that they have no further premiums to dispose of, thinking his plough of very meritorious qualities.

—

On Tobacco.

The commitee on Tobacco have had their duties limited—but three samples were presented. The committee award the

First premium to William D. Clagett, Esq.
Second premium to William D. Clagett, Esq.
Third premium to W. W. Bowie, Esq.

The committee were surprised that so poor an exhibition of Tobacco was made, and have to express the hope, that on a future occasion there will be more competition, where the skill and judgment of the committee may be tested.

JOHN R. MAGRUDER, W. B. C. WORTHINGTON, W. R. BARKER.

—

On Essays.

The undersigned, committee on "Essays," in the performance of their duty have carefully examined the only one presented to them, and most sincerely regret that there should be no competition. The Essay presented is from the pen of our highly esteemed and talented fellow citizen, WALTER W. W. BOWIE, Esq., entitled "An Essay on the best system of farming adapted to the Tobacco growing region of Maryland, by a Patuxent Planter," and is of such merit as to deserve the highest commendation. The committee, therefore, with great pleasure award him the premium, and respectfully recommend to the Society, that the Essay be published in the "Marlboro' Gazette."

HORATIO C. SCOTT, JAMES MULLIKIN.

Robert W. Bowie, Esq. offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to THOMAS DUCKETT, Esq. for the able and eloquent Address with which he has this day favored it, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

The same gentleman offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the price of subscription to this Society be reduced to $2 per year, except members who shall contend for premiums, and that they be required to pay $3 per year.

Col. H. Capron offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That those members present who are willing to contribute further to the funds of the Society for the purpose of offering a reward to the Farmer who shall have the best cultivated farm, or to the Farmer who shall have improved his farm in the most economical manner and in the shortest time, be requested to step forward to the Speaker's desk and register their names, with the amounts.

Baruch Mullikin, Esq. offered the following resolution. Adopted.

Resolved, That no animal or other article which has received or may hereafter receive a premium from this society shall be again brought in competition for a premium; provided this rule shall not be construed to exclude animals until they come under the class of *aged animals*. —Cattle at 3 years old—Horses at 4 years; or when horses are offered for entirely different purposes.

The Society then proceeded to elect its officers for the ensuing year—when the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen:

CHARLES B. CALVERT, *President.*

Vice Presidents.

1. Robert W. Bowie,
2. Thomas Duckett,
3. William D. Bowie,
4. Horace Capron,
5. Thomas W. Clagett,
6. James Mullikin,

Corresponding Secretary—Thomas F. Bowie.
Recording Secretary—George W. Wilson.
Treasurer—Horatio C. Scott.

Executive Committee.

Branch Mullikin, William N. Dorsett, Thomas S. Iglehart, Robert Rowie, Dr. Richard Bowie.

The following Report was received from the Treasurer —read and adopted:

The Treasurer of the Prince George's Agricultural Society submit the following Report:

That there was a balance in his hands, per report of the 3rd of November, 1842, - - -		$ 54 87½
He has received at the present meeting for Subscriptions, - - - - - - -		300 00
For Dinner, - - - - - -		23 12½
		$378 00
And has paid, September 8, 1843, to George W. Wilson for publishing the address and proceedings of 1842 in pamphlet form, - -	$15 00	
November 3, paid Robert Bowie, Esq. for the purchase of silver premiums, whips and spurs, - -	187 25	
Paid Fielding Suit for use of lot for exhibition, - - - - -	50 00	
Paid Thomas Stansbury, door keeper,	5 00	
Paid George W. Wilson, for printing, $22 50 Less his annual subscription, - 5 00	17 50	
Paid this sum, improperly accounted for in last report, by twice charging himself with the subscription of B. Mullikin, Esq. - - - - -	5 00	
	279 75	
		$98 25

Subject to the subscriptions in premiums in Agcultural works.

All which is respectfull submitted,
H. C. SCOTT, *Treasurer.*

The Society then adjourned.

SAMUEL SPRIGG, *President.*
GEORGE W. WILSON, *Rec. Secretary.*

☞ *Look well to your wood house.*

TRANSPLANTING OF TREES.

The following communication contains many wholesome rules with respect to the transplanting of trees and subsequent management of them. We commend the article to our readers:

It is frequently the case, that a tree which has received all the care and attention which can be bestowed upon it by the most experienced nurseryman, is transplanted to a soil of very inferior character, and being thus stunted in its growth, is the frequent cause of dissatisfaction to the purchaser. The planter should therefore bear in mind, that it is impossible for the soil in which a tree is planted, to be too rich, and that the rapidity of its growth and its subsequent productiveness, are very much influenced by the proportion of fertilizing matter contained in the soil.

For planting an orchard, the ground should be well cultivated before and after the trees are planted, and as highly manured as the means of the cultivator will admit. It is impossible for a tree to flourish, as it should, when the roots are surrounded and covered with a thick sod.—When the tree is isolated, as in a garden or lawn, a rich compost of earth and manure should be dug in around the tree, care being taken that no pure manure be allowed to come immediately in contact with the roots. The ground about these, also, for the space of two or three feet, should be kept mellow until the tree is of large size, and it would also be well to dig in a portion of manure about the roots every spring.

Many of the most experienced cultivators regard the Fall, immediately after the first hard frost has arrested the growth, as the best season for transplanting every variety of trees but evergreens, which should be planted during the last days of Spring, or the first of Summer. Where, however, it is not convenient for the cultivator to give them attention in the Fall, deciduous trees may be deferred until Spring.

The reason of this preference for the Autumn is obvious; when trees are transplanted at that season, the earth becomes, during the winter, properly settled about the roots, and they are ready to throw out fibres in the Spring. The Spring is preferred for evergreens, for the reason that their period of hiberniation differs from that of deciduous trees, and experience has shown that they succeed best when thus planted. When a tree is removed, great care should be taken to preserve the roots uninjured and entire; if this precaution has not been observed, the tops should be lessened in proportion to the loss sustained by the roots.

When the tree has been some time out of the ground it is well to immerse the bodies and roots in water for about twenty four hours; this will much benefit the tree, and advance its vegetation. The holes for receiving them should be sufficiently large to admit the roots without crowding or bending—from three to six feet in diameter, and from one to two feet deep, according to the size of the trees. The subsoil should be entirely removed to this depth, and its place filled with rich mould, well combined with compost or manure fully fermented. All bruised or broken roots should be shortened and smoothly pared with a knife. Let a person hold the tree upright, while the operator pulverizes the earth, and scatters it among the roots. Let the tree be shaken gently while this is being done, and let the earth be carefully filled in around every root, even the smallest fibres; it is all important that the soil should come in contact with every portion of the roots. When the hole is three quarters filled, pour in three or four gallons of water, and after it has settled away, fill up the hole, pressing the earth around the tree with the foot. Earth watered in this way will retain its humidity a long time, while water poured on the surface, after the hole is filled, is very injurious, causing the top of the soil to bake to such a degree as to prevent the access of air and light, both of which are highly essential to the prosperity of the tree. One of the most universal and fatal errors in planting trees, is placing them too deep; we have known many fine and thrifty trees die from this cause alone: they should not be planted more than one inch deeper than they stood in the nursery, and if the frost is likely to heave them the first winter, a small mound can be heaped about the stem to be removed again in the Spring.

By attending to the preceding suggestions, we feel assured that the cultivator will be amply repaid for any extra trouble or expense, by the consequent increased growth, beauty, or productiveness of the tree.

PARSONS & Co.

Recipes.

For Burns.—Burns or scalds may be relieved, and speedily cured, by an application of *ink* and raw cotton, to take out the fire, and a salve of lard and Jamestown weed, to heal the wound. The salve is made by stewing the leaves or seeds of the weed in lard, and straining through any thin cloth. This is an excellent article for sores of any kind. Fresh cuts are soon healed by its use, and if you have a horse with galls or sore back this is a superior remedy. Every family would act wisely to always have the salve in readiness.

Another.—Another good remedy for burns is a preparation one part of lard, one part of rosin, and a half part of turpentime, simmered together till all are completely melted. The burns, with an application, should be washed daily and dressed with fresh ointment.

For Chopped Hands and Lips.—Wash two or three times in the day with *tincture* of lobelia, or steam-doctors' No. 6. Honey mixed with water is said to be good.

For Croup.—Roast an onion, slice it, and press out the juice; mix this with honey or brown sugar, forming a syrup, and a tea spoon full every fifteen minutes till your child is relieved. This is convenient and a good remedy.

For Corns.—Keep them closely trimmed, wear large shoes, and you will never suffer much pain; by perseverance you will, perhaps, out live your corns.

For Cross Words and Bloody Deeds.—If you find yourself angry, pause long enough to count ten before you speak, and if you think there is danger of doing violence, think of the "*judgment*," and offer up a short prayer before you strike the first blow, and you will *feel* a brave and delightful relief.

For Head Ache.—Examine the cause. If it is cold feet, put on wollen stockings and thick shoes. If the cause is a foul stomach, take a vomit, and do not gormandise when you eat.

To Select a Good Wife.—Choose a woman who has been inured to industry, and is not ashamed of it. Be sure she has a good constitution, good temper, and has not been accustomed to "*dashing*" without knowing the value of the means, is not fond of novels, and has no giddy and fashionable relations, and you need enquire no further—*she is a fortune.*

To Select a Good Husband.—Let the man of your choice be one who is punctual in his promises, and is industrious, sober and frugal. He should not smoke cigars, read "fashionable" books, or visit balls and theatres. Let him be dignified and have *common* sense, and all will be well.—*Tennessee Ag.*

Preservation of Apples—In the London Gardener's Chronicle we find the following account of the mode of preserving apples adopted by a gentleman in Herefordshire. We are of opinion that it would succeed any where.

"He covers the floor of his cellar with hurdles, two in thickness, and on these he puts a little straw, upon which the apples are placed without further care or attention, except removing all that appears to be faulty as he places them in the cellar; and he thinks it is unnecessary to use any particular care in this respect. He has at present, 110 bushels of apples thus heaped up in his small cellar; two or three times a week, he gives a good wetting with fresh water, as much as he thinks will *well wet the whole of them.* This water drains off through the straw and hurdles, into a well. In this way, his apples keep well until the time he usually disposes of them, the best to make him a good return after Christmas. At present the apples look as well and as firm as if just gathered, and I understand that during the last 10 years, they have always kept just as well and as *fresh* as now.

How much less troublesome and easy of application for keeping large quantities of fruit, than storing them away in dried sand, on shelves, or in boxes, or in any other ways highly recommended."

An Important Discovery.—A means of instantly stopping a horse when he runs away has been discovered in France. It is simple. A sudden transition from light to total darkness, is the principle. It is contrived, by means of a spring connected with the reins, to cover the horse's eyes. This was done in an instant when the animals were at the top of their speed, and the result was their instantaneous stoppage; for the light being suddenly excluded, horses no more rush forward, says the discoverer, without seeing their way, than would a man afflicted with blindness. The theory of the invention is so reasonable that we are strongly disposed to believe in the utility of it, and we sincerely trust that we may not be disappointed.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Dec. 4.

Beef, Balt. mess,	9a9½	Butter, Glades, No. 1,	13a		
Do. do. No. 1,	6½a8	Do. do.	2,	9a12	
Do. prime,	5a6	Do. do.	3,	6a7	
Pork, mess	11a11½	Do. Western	2,	7a8	
Do. No. 1	9½a10	Do. do.	3,	a6	
Do. prime	9½a10	Lard, Balt. kegs,	1,	7a7½	
Do. cargo,		Do. do.	2,	none	
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb.	a	Do. Western,	1,	6a7	
Do. middlings, "	a	Do. do.	2,	5½	
Do. shoulders, "	a	Do. do. bls	1,	6½a6½	
Do. asst'd, West.	4a4½	Cheese, casks,		6½a7½	
Do. hams,	5a	Do. boxes,		6½a7	
Do. middlings,	4a	Do. extra,		10a20	
Do. shoulders,	3a				
COTTON—					
Virginia,	6½a 8	Tennessee, lb.	7		
Upland,	a 8½	Alabama,	7a8½		
Louisiana,	7 a 9	Florida,	7a8		
North Carolina,	7 a	Mississippi			
LUMBER—					
Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10		
S. Carolina do	9a11	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10		
White Pine, pann'l	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a9		
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a9.00		
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75		
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00		
MOLASSES—					
Havana, 1st qu. gl	17½a20	New Orleans	24a25		
Porto Rico,	26	Guadaloupe & Mart	26a28		
English Island,		Sugar House,	28a36		
TOBACCO—					
Common	2½a 3½	Yellow,	8 a10		
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	12a14		
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9		
Fine red	6½a 8	Rappahannock,			
Wrappery, suitable for segars,	8a13	Kentucky,	3 a		
		St. Domingo,	13 a11		
Yellow and red,	7a10	Cuba,	15 a38		
PLASTER PARIS—					
Cargo, pr ton cash	3.12a	Ground per bbl.	1.12a		
SUGARS—					
Hav. wh. 100lbs	9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs	7.00a8.00		
Do. brown	a7.50	Brazil, white,	a		
Porto Rico,	6 a7	Do. brown,			
New Orleans,	6.a6.75	Lump, lb. c.			
FLOUR—We quote					
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl.			$4.37a		
Do. City Mills,			4.25a		
Do. Susquehanna,			4.37a		
Rye, first			3.a		
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.			2.65		
Do. per hhd.			a		
GRAIN—					
Wheat, white, p. bu. 100		Peas, black eye,	50a56½		
" best Pa. red	94a	Clover seed, store	$5a5 37		
" ord. to pri. Md	80a93	Timothy do	2.a2.25		
Corn, white,	37a38	Flaxseed, rough st.	1.25		
" yellow Md.	38a40	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.25		
Rye, Pa.	a61	Ship Stuff, bus.	15a		
Oats, Md.	23a25	Brown Stuff,	12a		
Beans,	112a	Shorts, bushel,	8 a		
WOOL—					
WASHED.		UNWASHED.			
Saxony,		Saxony and Merino			
Full Merino,		Common, to ¼ blood,			
3-4 blood do.		Pulled,			
1-2 do do					
1-4 and common,					
Tub washed,					
FEATHERS—per lb.			28a33		
CANDLES—					
Mould, common,	9a10	Sperm,	30a31		
Do. choice brands,	10½	Wax,	60a65		
Dipped.	8a 9				
RAISINS—Malaga bunch, box,			1.80a1.90		
COFFEE—					
Havana,	7 a 8	Java, lb.	10 a12		
P. Rico & Laguay.	7½a 8	Rio,	6½a8		
St. Domingo,	6 a 6½	Triage,	3½a 4½		
SOAP—					
Baltimore white,	12a14	North'rn, br'n & yel.	3½a4½		
brown & yell'w	4½a5½				

Cattle—There were about 900 head of Beef Cattle offered for sale at the Scales to day, of which 700 were sold. The quality of the stock was generally fair, and prices did not range so widely as last week. We quote the extremes to day at $1.50a$2.25 per 100 lbs. on the hoof as in quality, which is equal to $3a$4.25 net. The market may now be considered bare, as nearly all those left over this morning will be driven north to morrow.

Hogs.—We note a sale of 600 head Live Hogs to a speculator during this morning at $3.62½ per 100 lbs.—There are now probably about 1000 hd. in market unsold. They are generally held at $3.62½ a $3.87½ per 100 lbs.

Tobacco—The receipts of Md. Crop Tobacco are light, and offer but little inducement for shippers to enter the market even if so disposed. Good descriptions of the article are the only sort inquired for. We quote as before, viz: inf. and com. $2.50 a$3; midd. to good $4 a $6; good $.50 a $8; and fine $8 a $12. Ground Leaf sells freely at $3.25 a $7—principally at $4a$4.50. The receipts of Ohio are small this week, but the demand for this description being fair the article sells as fast as it arrives. Former quotations are fully maintained, viz: common to middling $3a$4.50, good $5a$6; fine red and wrappery $6.50a$10; fine yellow $7.50a$10; and extra wrappery $11a$13. The inspections of the week comprise 301 hhds. Maryland; 55 hhds. Ohio; 62 hhds. Missouri; and 48 hhds. Kentucky—total 466 hhds.

SITUATION WANTED, AS OVERSEER,

Upon a Farm, by a young married man, a native of Scotland—he is thoroughly acquainted with the most approved modes both of cropping and dairy agriculture, and can give sufficient guarantee for his faithfulness to any duties with which he may be entrusted—A line addressed to J. C. D. through the Baltimore Post Office will be promptly attended to. no 22 3t*

☞National Intelligencer will insert the above to amount of one ollar, and charge Farmer office.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No 60 Light st. Baltimore, Offer for sale at reduced prices,

HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

A SITUATION IS WANTED AS MANAGER

Of a Farm, by a single man, who can produce the best recommendations for his character and skill in all the operations of farming—he would be willing to go to any quarter of the country. A line addressed to X. Q. care of the editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore, will be attended to. de 6 3t*

GREEN GAGE PLUM.

The subscriber has in his assortment of superior Fruits, a very fine tree of abeve description, originated by himself from the seed, pronounced by a competent judge superior to any thing he has seen in England. He can furnish them at $1 per tree, of good size, smaller ones, 50 cents. Also, a few of the PEACH APRICOT, the best of the apricot family, price 50 cents per tree—and his famous GENESEE RASPBERRY, at $10 per 100 plants.

oc 18 3t JOSEPH HUISLER.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hhds. or at $1 per bbl. E. J COOPER,

aug 30 City Block, Baltimore.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage

fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

POUDRETTE AS A MANURE FOR FALL, OR WINTER CROPS.

The value of Poudrette as a manure for Corn, and other Spring crops is now well understood—but some yet doubt as to its efficacy or value, on crops which are exposed to the *rains, snows and frosts* of winter. Those who have used it on Wheat and Rye consider it equally as valuable for winter, as for spring crops—and it is very desirable to have the question thoroughly tested at the earliest period—and therefore the manufacturer offers to furnish *seven* barrels, delivered on board ship, for *ten* dollars, until 1st October next.

New York, July 20, 1843. au 2 7t D. K. MINOR.

DEVON BULL FOR SALE.

For sale, a fine Devon Bull, 3 years old, well grown and free of all faults; he is of Mr. Patterson's stock—The owner having an opportunity of obtaining a bull of another stock will sell him deliverable in Baltimore at 45 dolls. Calves of his get are very fine animals. Apply to no 29 S. SANDS.

PEACH AND PEAR TREES.

The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at the very low rate of 12½ cents per tree, if packed an extra charge.

He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity required of many kinds.

Catalogues furnished on application at the Farmer office. Entire reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of their being of the choicest kinds. ap 12 S. SANDS.

CLAIRMONT NURSERY, NEAR BALTIMORE.

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that the time for transplanting trees has nearly arrived, and it would afford them pleasure to shew their extensive, thrifty and well grown stock of Fruit and other TREES and PLANTS. The Ornamental Trees are larger and neater than usual, especially the BALSAM or SILVER FIR, and other EVERGREENS, as also the PLUM, CHERRY and APRICOT TREES. Of BULBOUS ROOTS, and STRAWBERRY PLANTS, they have nearly all the best new sorts. ASPARAGUS Plants, and RHUBARB and PIE PLANT, &c. &c. For further particulars we refer persons to our printed and priced catalogues, which will be sent to order gratis. Persons ordering trees from a distance may rely on their orders being carefully dug, packed, and forwarded agreeably to order, and as much to their interest as possible.

SINCLAIR & CORSE,

Catalogues to be had at the Nursery, or at the Store of Robt. Sinclair, jr. & Co. oc 18 10t

PEACH TREES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed by Mr. John Wright, of Wilmington, Del., agent for the sale of his celebrated PEACH TREES, and requests orders for the following varieties, viz; Red Cheek Malacatoon; Early Rare Ripe; Troth's Early Red; Early York; Lemon Cling Late Heath; Oldmixon; Morris' White; Ward's late Free; large late Rare Ripe; late Delaware Free; Yellow Free; Yellow Rare Ripe; Red Rare Ripe; Roybold's large Red; Malden's White Free; Reeves' Favorite; Rodmans' Cling; Ridgaway's Yellow Free Health; Wrights' Clings; Morris' Red; Algiers winter; also, Apricot grafted on Peach Stocks. Orders received and promptly attended to by

JOHN ALLEN, City Block.

N. B. All Fruit will be warranted to be of the kind ordered.

nov 1 3t*

A SITUATION AS OVERSEER,

Is wanted by a single man, who can produce the highest testimonials of character and ability, and who would be willing to go to any part of Maryland or the neighboring states. He could enter upon his duties immediately. Apply to S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer. Dec. 6. 3t*

The National Intelligencer will please publish this to the amount of $1 and charge the American Farmer.

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned *successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co.* are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for *rendering lard*. to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and *soap making*, and for many other purposes for all of which they are now in *successful* operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of *two thirds*, and in many instances *fully three fourths*—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. tf RANDALL & CO.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1844,

Edited by Mrs. Hale and others, the best Magazine of the season, ☞and the greatest circulation of any in the world.☜ It contains Line and Mezzotint Engravings, Colored Fashion Plates, Music, and Contributions by the best authors in the United States

A GREAT INDUCEMENT TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

For every new subscriber sending $3, we will send a copy of the DRAWING ROOM ANNUAL FOR 1844, Or, A Gift for Every Season. This is a quarto annual, containing 15 large Engravings and 64 pages of Reading Matter, by the most celebrated Authors, or for every new subscriber sending $3, we will send a copy of "GODEY'S CENTRE TABLE ORNAMENT," or a back volume of the Lady's Book; or the Saturday Courier, Saturday Post, or Saturday Museum, 6 months.

It is to be distinctly understood that the above terms refer only to NEW subscribers, or such old ones as may have paid up ALL arrearages, and remit for 1844 in advance. In no other case will the premiums be sent. Those who send at once will be in time to have this valuable work on their centre tables by Christmas.

We will give the same premiums that any other publisher may offer.

The price for one year's subscription is	$3	Five copies,	$10
Two copies,	5	Eight "	15
		Eleven "	20

o 11 Address L. A. GODEY, Publishers' Hall, Philadelphia.

REAPING MACHINES,
HEMP CUTTING MACHINES—MOWING MACHINES—
CORN SHELLERS & HUSKERS,
And
THE CORN AND COB CRUSHER,

So highly recommended by C. N. Bement, esq. of Albany.

Orders for the above machines to be used east of the Mountains, should be directed to the subscriber at Baltimore. Orders for those to be used in the Mississippi Valley may be directed to JAS. ANDERSON & CO. Louisville, Kentucky. Farmers are requested to send their orders at an early day. se 27 OBED HUSSEY.

JAMES MURRAY'S
PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices $25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for $15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

☞Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

no 8 JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

PRIZE BULLS.

The subscriber offers for sale the three full blood Devon Bulls entered by him at the Baltimore County Agricultural Fair, 19th Oct. last, viz:

Richard, 2 years old last Spring,	price $40
Marmion, 1 year old last June,	" 50
Leicester, 1 year old next month,	" 50

The two first named Bulls were without competitors, and the judges acting under a By-law of the Society, withheld the premiums, but mentioned Marmion, especially, very approvingly. The last named Bull received a Silver Medal for the best full bred Devon Bull between four months and one year.

Richard is a well formed Bull, deep rich color, but a little coarse about the head, which to a farmer who wishes to cross on another breed, would be no objection. The two younger Bulls are perfect animals. Address JOHN P. E. STANLEY,

no 15 50 S. Calvert st. Baltimore.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
PIERSON & GREGG,

Would respectfully return their thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to them, and beg leave to inform the public and farmers generally, that they still continue to manufacture at their shop, corner of Shipley & Water sts. all kinds of

Agricultural Machines and Implements,

among which is PIERSON & GREGG'S improved

ENDLESS CHAIN HORSE POWER,

an article that has been fairly tested, and has given complete satisfaction—and for which they received from the Agricultural Society of New Castle County, the FIRST PREMIUM at the late exhibition. Straw Cutters or Corn-shellers can readily be attached to this machine—also, GREGG'S highly improved Premium

STALK, STRAW & HAY CUTTER,

an article that has recommended itself to all who have tried it—at the same place may be had Corn Shelling Machines of the latest and most perfect patterns for hand or horse power.

Farmers and others in want of useful articles, can be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

WILMINGTON, Del. Oct. 2, 1843.

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned have purchased and used Pierson & Gregg's improved two horse Endless Chain Power Threshing Machine, and have been highly satisfied with its performance, both as to the quantity of work it will do, and the slight draft or horse power required to work it. It also had the advantage of being easily set or started, of working with less noise, or less jar or action on the Thresher, and therefore less likely to throw off the strap or otherwise stop or interrupt the work, than any machine with which they are acquainted.

The undersigned confidently recommend this threshing machine to the favorable notice of their brother farmers.

(Signed) Chauncey P. Holcomb, James B. Rogers, John W. Andrews, John Platt, Lamborne Pyle, Robt. M'Cabe, Isaac Fredd, Maris H. Fredd. no 8

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS, PLOWS, &c.

ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO. No. 60 Light street, offer for sale the following Machinery, &c. all of their own manufacture, and warranted to be made inferior to none in this country, viz:

HAND CORN SHELLERS, 3 sorts, at 15a$17 each.
Horse power do. 2 do 35a$45 "
Cylindrical Straw Cutters, improved construction, at 28 to $75.
Vegetable Cutters, $20 each.
HORSE POWERS, 75 to $100 each.
Threshing Machines, 40 to $60 each.
CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, warranted to grind 25a30 bushels per hour, $65.
Common Straw Cutters, 5a$12 each.—Also

☞SELF-SHARPENING AND COMMON PLOWS—a large and general assortment, 2a$15 each—among which are the Hill Side or Level land and Subsoil Plows, which received the highest premium at the late Fairs.

☞PLOW AND MACHINE CASTINGS, by wholesale and retail.

☞Garden and Farming TOOLS.

We will also supply orders for Endless Chain Horse Powers, on the plan just introduced in this city from Ohio. The plan and simplicity of these powers justify us in saying that they are a decided improvement on powers of this description.

Nov. 15, 1843. R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

S. & T. HUNT'S
BALTIMORE
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufactory,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 127 Baltimore street, between Calvert & Light sts.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MUSEUM,

Where Travellers and Merchants can obtain for their own use, or to sell again, the most improved Iron Frame and Iron Bound

TRAVELLING TRUNKS,

made in all their various styles for convenience, durability, &c.

ALSO—MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

HAND TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, SADDLE BAGS, VALICES, LADIES' BONNET BOXES, &c.

made in a superior manner. ☞Constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Patent Improved SPRING and other SADDLES,

In all their variety. *Also, CARRIAGE, BUGGY, WAGON & CART HARNESS*, of every description.

☞Any article in their line of business made to order to suit the taste of the purchaser, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. no 8 3t

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED,
Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw,	$300
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks,	125
Post Morticing Augor,	15
Bands,	10
Horse Power of great strength,	200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb.	65
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb.	75
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb.	25
Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb.	150
Grist Mill, 2½ ft. cologne stones,	150
Do. 3 ft. do.	175
Belts for the same,	15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs.	5
Tobacco Press complete, portable,	85
ortable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw,	3500
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for arge establishments,	1100
If made of iron,	3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments	150
Tenoning Machine	200
Vertical Saw	125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters,	25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, *with perfect ease*, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,
West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

SUPERIOR DURHAM STOCK.

The subscriber is authorised to sell the following thorough bred and very superior animals, the pick of the celebrated herd of S. Canby, esq. of Wilmington, Del. viz.

BEAUTY, MABEL and LOUISA, cows, the latter will calve in about a month—the two last could not have been purchased at the price now asked for them when 1 month old, and they are considered by Mr. Canby the best he ever bred. Price $100 each.

Likewise, two young BULLS, PRINCE and OSCAR, from 1 to 2 years old, also 100 dolls. each; and 3 or 4 younger animals, low in proportion. Mr. Canby paid 200 dollars for beauty when a heifer. Mr. Canby's present arrangements being such as to make it requisite for him to part with his blooded stock, the above, which are the choicest thereof, are put at nearly half the price they have been hitherto held at, and presents an opportunity seldom obtained to secure thorough pedigreed and very superior stock, at comparatively very low prices. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing (post paid) Mr. S. Canby, Wilmington, Del. or the subscriber. S. SANDS.

Also, a DEVON BULL, 2 years old last spring, bred by one of the best breeders in Maryland, who, having used him the last season and having another that will do for to take his place next year, and having no further use for him, will sell him at the low rate of 40 dollars, rather than keep him over winter—apply to

no 6 S. SANDS, Farmer Office.

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Having accumulated a large stock of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, at my kilns on the Potomac River, I beg leave to say to the Farmers and Planters generally, and more especially to those who are anxious to improve their lands, and have been deterred from doing so by the scarcity of money and low prices of their produce, that I will sell them lime, delivered on board of vessels at the kilns, either at Lancaster's Tide Mill, near the mouth of the Wicomico River; Lower Cedar Point, or Pinkewaxin Creek, at 6¼ Cents per bushel, payable March 1st, 1844, (if ordered, deliverable between this date and 1st of August next,) or I will deliver it on the above terms, charging in addition the customary freight, which must in all cases be cash. Orders addressed to me, at *Hill Post Office, Charles County, Md.*, will receive prompt attention from WM. M. DOWNING.